

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF  
ELECTION FRAUDS.  
READ THE POST-DISPATCH.

# St. Louis Post-Dispatch

CROWDED WITH NEWS.  
THE BEST NEWSPAPER  
IN ST. LOUIS.

VOL. XXXVI.

ST. LOUIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1886.

NO. 201.

## PIILING ON the AGONY

## LOW PRICES

IS NOW THE ORDER OF THE DAY AT

## D. CRAWFORD & CO.'S

Great Broadway Bazaar.

## ATTEMPTED COMPETITION

Cuts a very sorry figure these days alongside of the

## Great Bargains Now on Sale

At this Distinguished Store.

## Gill & Steer's First-Class Gents' Furnish- ing Stock Not Yet All Sold!

The Linens from the Almost Wrecked Steamer "Crystal" are a Big Bonanza for the Public!

## SEE THE CROWDS AT THIS STORE

The sure indication that Bargains are in sight.

See the Bargains in Silks!  
See the Bargains in Dress Goods!  
See the Bargains in Blankets!  
See the Bargains in Cloaks!  
See the Bargains in Prints!  
See the Bargains in Domestic!  
See the Bargains in Wool Underwear!

And see the Only Always Crowded and Busy Dry Goods House of this city, the Great Broadway Bazaar of

## D. CRAWFORD & CO.

## FORCED SALE!

## THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF BOOKS OF ARTISTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS!

At the late "PETTES ART GALLERIES," Sixth and Olive Streets,  
will be offered to the public  
**WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.**

This is the opportunity for bargains in Paintings,  
Etchings, Engravings and Artists' Materials.



Unrivalled in Appearance.  
Unparalleled in Simplicity.  
Unsurpassed in Construction.  
Unprecedented in Durability.  
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.

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NOW IN USE,

And they make that many happy homes.

First premiums over all competitors at World's Fair, New Orleans, and St. Louis Fairs, 1883 and 1885.

Sold only at our factory, 1901 Washington Ave., and by Simmons Hardware Co.

Write for Catalogue to  
Wrought-Iron Range Co.  
Manufacturers, St. Louis.

## THE STORY OF THE POLL-BOOKS.

### A Procession of Dead Men at the Polls in Precinct No. 2, First Ward.

### Corpses and Non-Residents Voted Recklessly from a Main Street Boarding-House.

Forty-Four Votes Cast from Delegate Morrissey's Place, at 632 South Broadway—Proof Said to Be Obtainable that, at Least Twenty-Four of These Ballots Were Fraudulent—The Frauds in the Tenth Ward—How One of Ewing's Canvassers Got Secretary of State McGrath on the List—Supreme Court Judges Who Didn't Know What a Poll-Book Was.

The impression is gaining ground among the impartial and intelligent public of this community that there must have been great deal of wrong done at the recent city election, because already strong proofs of fraud have been advanced, and suspicious have been aroused that warrants citizens, no matter what their political affiliations or personal friendships may be, in demanding that the whole story shall be told—the full extent of the corruption revealed—and the responsibility fixed where it belongs.

While this impression is spreading and the voice of the people grows louder and more and more imperative in its demand for an investigation, the evidences of fraud continue to accumulate and their character and extent are daily revealing themselves so strongly and so persistently that indifference even on the part of the gullible—for somebody must be responsible for the crimes against the people committed last April—would seem to have become almost an impossibility.

It is probable that the culprits hope for and expect protection from the courts. It is probable that they laugh in their sleeves at the effort which Mr. Ewing and his counsel are making to have the contest adjudicated upon, and that they say: "What is the use of all this prying and petitioning, you can't get at the ballot-boxes!" It is probable that they consider themselves safe, and the polluted ballot-boxes secured from the searching eye of justice. And it is more than probable that they will realize their hopes and expectations in the direction of impunity.

But the imputations will stand; the charges of fraud, already pretty strongly propounded by proof in the public mind, will remain to smother the party and the administration.

Here are a few select passages from one of the brilliant chapters of the history of that city's fight. The record is given in the concise, tabulated and intelligible form common to all records of this kind.

Look at it and tell me if you cannot understand it:

FIRST WARD—PRECINCT NO. 2.					
Registration Number.	No. of Ballot in the order in which received.	NAME AND RESIDENCE.	Peculiar Marks of Identification.	Voted.	Rejected.
51	54	Cushing, Philip, 308 S. First.		voted	
52	55	Cusick, John, 308 S. First.		voted	
53	56	Donoghue, Patrick, 308 S. First.		voted	
54	57	Fox, Patrick, 308 S. First.	Kentucky	voted	
55	58	Gorman, Mat, 308 S. First.	Iowa	voted	
56	59	Hall, Edward, 308 S. First.	Ohio	voted	
57	60	Harper, John, 308 S. First.		voted	
58	61	Kelly, John, 308 S. First.		voted	
59	62	Kenn, William, 308 S. First.		voted	
60	63	McIntosh, William, 308 S. First.		voted	
61	64	Morton, Geo., 308 S. First.		voted	
62	65	Steed, H. C., 308 S. First.	Ohio	voted	
63	66	Walsh, James, 308 S. First.	Ireland	voted	

This is part of the poll-book used on election day in Precinct No. 1, First Ward. The history of the election is contained in 264 just such books, one for each poll or voting place in the city.

There is no other detailed record of the day's work made up or kept at any election—no other complete history of the event than that kept in the poll-books.

Each book is plainly and unmistakably marked with the number of the precinct at which it was used and the number of the ward in which the precinct was located.

Pasted on the second page of the cover is a document which designates the day, date, hour, place and extent of the election where the book was used, and which embraces the oath taken by the judges and clerks, with other officials, who directed the election in that precinct.

On the next page begins the list of names and addresses of voters registered from that precinct; the names are printed in alphabetical order in the tabular manner indicated above, only each page of the book is divided into two columns, and there are two rows of names on each page.

The first name in the book is numbered 1, the second is numbered 2, the third is numbered 3, and so on, and in the margin of each page, and these 1s, 2s, 3s, etc., are known as registration numbers.

When the poll opens in the morning the poll-book contains no other writing or printing than the names and addresses of the voters, with perhaps the places of nativity of all voters in the precinct who are entitled to cast their votes at the election about to open.

The judges and clerks push the window up and are ready to work; the first voter appears; his name is Michael Calligan; he announces his name at the window and hands in his folded ballot; the judge waits until the clerk finds Mr. Calligan's name on the book; they find it; it is the twenty-fourth name; Mr. Calligan gives his address and otherwise identifies himself, and the judges accept him; on his ballot is written the word "voted," and his registration number, "24," and the number of his ballot—it is the first received, and consequently the number 1—are also written on the back; then it is dropped in the ballot-box and the clerk, using red ink, marks the figure 1 in the ballot column opposite Mr. Calligan's name in the poll-book, and writes the word "voted" in the voted column.

Now, Mr. Calligan's vote in the ballot-box, and the history of that vote is partly written in the poll-book. When the poll closes at night and the votes are all in, the judges and clerks will complete the history of Mr. Calligan's vote; and of every other vote cast at the election, by recording the name of the voter in the poll-book, by striking out the blank bound in at the back of the poll-book with the summary and result of the day's contest.

These blanks, when filled out with the number of votes received by each candidate and signed by the judges and the clerk, constitute the returns from which the Recorder compiles his official announcement of the result of the election, and there the history and records of the struggle end.

From this explanation it will be seen that the poll-books are so many receivers of an election's history, and the ballot-boxes are the explanatory notes or citations of authority for the facts written down in these chapters.

Every vote cast is recorded as a fact and the numbers which in the case of the Mr. Calligan already mentioned, who is only a fictitious personage, would be 1 and 1, serve, like the asterisks, daggers and other typographical symbols, with which readers of literature are

Also two men who were not entitled to votes, one of whom was out of town and the other not a resident of the house from which he was registered.

In all thirteen fraudulent votes. For whom were these votes counted? Open the ballot-boxes and see!

Another thrilling chapter of the same kind appears under the heading of "First Ward—Precinct No. 1."

This chapter deals with a three-story brick building at 632 South Broadway, in which Peter R. Morrissey, member of the House of Delegates, lives, and from which forty-four names marked voted were registered.

Of these forty-four it is claimed that the following twenty-four, marked "voted" in the poll-book, were fraudulently registered:

Reg. No.	Ballot No.	Name
48	131	Dave Cook.
49	47	John Cottle.
50	172	John Earles.
51	186	Mumphy Gleaney.
52	188	Wm. A. Goodrich.
53	189	Wm. A. Goodrich.
54	190	Wm. A. Goodrich.
55	191	Wm. A. Goodrich.
56	192	Wm. A. Goodrich.
57	193	Wm. A. Goodrich.
58	194	Wm. A. Goodrich.
59	195	Wm. A. Goodrich.
60	196	Wm. A. Goodrich.
61	197	Wm. A. Goodrich.
62	198	Wm. A. Goodrich.
63	199	Wm. A. Goodrich.
64	200	Wm. A. Goodrich.
65	201	Wm. A. Goodrich.
66	202	Wm. A. Goodrich.
67	203	Wm. A. Goodrich.
68	204	Wm. A. Goodrich.
69	205	Wm. A. Goodrich.
70	206	Wm. A. Goodrich.
71	207	Wm. A. Goodrich.
72	208	Wm. A. Goodrich.
73	209	Wm. A. Goodrich.
74	210	Wm. A. Goodrich.

There are witnesses at hand, it is claimed, who will testify that Wiseman had gone to Chicago before the election, Parks to Pittsburgh, and Barlow to Dubuque; that Ryan, who is a clerk for E. G. Tuttle, commission merchant, was living at Fourteenth and O'Fallon streets; that Hayes died in the City Hospital two years before, and that all the others named did not board or reside at 632 South Broadway on election day.

If all this be true there are twenty-four more fraudulent votes for somebody.

Why not open the ballot-boxes and see who got them?

The names are copied from the poll-book of this precinct; there is a vote in the box belonging to that precinct for every one of these names.

Somebody benefited by these votes. Let us know who the beneficiary is.

The story told in the chapter styled "Tenth Ward Precinct, No. 118," has already been partly recited in the Post-Dispatch.

There are votes in the ballot-box of that precinct, with the registration numbers of the following citizens marked upon them:

Thomas E. Tutt, 2307 Lucas place—in New York election day.

Western Bascom, 3305 Lucas place—in Mobile, Ala., election day.

James T. Kent, 2305 Washington avenue—Says he didn't vote.

Thomas Luck, 708 North Twenty-second street—Says he didn't vote.

A. T. Myers, 72 North Twenty-second street—Says he didn't vote.

Edward Carlson, 708 North Twenty-third street—Mr. Carlson says he lived and voted in the Highland Ward on election day.

Here are six more fraudulent votes. Who got them?

Open the boxes and see!

Michael K. McGrath, Secretary of State, when he heard that Ewing had brought up his mind to contest the election said it would be no use to do so.

"There wasn't any fraud at all," said Mike, "an' ye won't be able to prove as much as that. The best ye might get out yer eye."

"What interest do you take in St. Louis politics?" asked the gentleman to whom he spoke.

"Why, you vote in Jefferson City."

"Yes, an' I work here, too," said the gallant Secretary. "A State officer, ye know, doesn't lose his citizenship; besides, I retain my residence, as I have a room at 285 Washington avenue."

"Then, I suppose, you came down from Jefferson at the last election?"

"Faix! I didn't. I didn't vote at all."

"You didn't?"

"No, I didn't."

"Then, you were marked voted for you, because you're marked voted for in the books."

"That's the gentleman, who was one of Ewing's canvassers, and whose object was to gain just such an advantage as Secretary McGrath."

"Thunder an' turf! Is that so?" shouted the politician. "This bad look to whomsoever it was that did it."

Mr. McGrath can see his name marked "voted" in the poll-book; he has seen and further doubt about fraud in connection with the last election.

Why not open the ballot-boxes and let Mr. McGrath see who benefited by this vicious vote?

How variegated and glorious is the story that the four poll-books which I have quoted to you, tell!

And just think there are 264 of those books, each adding more or less to the interest and attractiveness of the story—264 of them including the chapters that treat of the stirring incidents that took place in the Twelfth Ward where no registered names were allowed to escape.

Think of the exciting scenes in Morrissey's boarding house where voters should have had to sleep tight in a bed if they had any desire to comply with the election law.

And then think of that marvelous spectacle presented at the poll in precinct No. 1, where three corpses, one of them three years dead, appeared at the window together—for the order of voting was 3, 4 and 5, according to the poll-book—and extended reaching hands and ghastly ballots, which went into the boxes.

If for no other reason than to let the living see whether the dead vote scratched or straight tickets in a St. Louis election, the ballot-box of Precinct No. 3 should be opened and its contents inspected.

## COSTLY REVENGE.

### HOW A DANGEROUS FIRE-BUG WAS TRAPPED INTO A CONFESSION AND ARRESTED.

The Burning of Mr. Henry T. Leavitt's Big Barn, Valued at \$150,000, at Great Barrington, Mass.—Michael O'Connell, an Under Gardener, Suspected—Destruction of Mrs. Hopkins' \$500,000 Barn—The Culprits Run Down.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.

New York, February 17.—One of the landmarks of Berkshire County, Mass., was Mr. Henry T. Leavitt's big barn at Great Barrington. It extended five stories above the ground and two below. Under one roof were stable, carriage house, saw-mill, planning-mill and store-house for farm produce. The barn cost \$150,000 and was insured for \$5,000. On the evening of July 7, 1885, it was destroyed by fire. Mr. Leavitt employed private detectives, but could not find the incendiaries. Mr. Leavitt formerly lived in New York where he made the acquaintance of Detective James R. Price, of the Twenty-ninth precinct. Last summer Mr. Leavitt asked Price to take up the case, and when his vacation came early in September the officer went to Great Barrington. His theory was that a discontented employe had burned the barn. Two men had recently left Mr. Leavitt's farm. One was traced to New Canaan and a slight investigation showed that he was innocent. The other was Michael O'Connell, an under-gardener, who left two weeks before the fire occurred, because his wages were not raised. He got work as a laborer upon a new barn which was being built at Great Barrington for Mrs. Hopkins, the widow of the famous California millionaire. The lady's house cost between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 and the barn \$500,000. Dr. Crane, Hopkins' superintendent, reported Mrs. O'Connell for some neglect of duty, and upon receiving an insolent reply struck the laborer with his cane.

O'CONNELL TRIED TO SHOOT DR. CRANE and a warrant was issued for the man's arrest. The officers found O'Connell barricaded in his house. He fired out of the windows and wounded one of them, and escaped by a rear door. Several times he stealthily returned to visit his family. All this Detective Price learned during his vacation, but he failed to get any trace of O'Connell. Last December, through observations at the Great Barrington Post-office, Mr. Leavitt located O'Connell in Brooklyn, where his wife joined him. Detective Price found that O'Connell was working as a laborer in South Brooklyn and lived in President street. Introducing himself as Mr. Patterson, Price explained to O'Connell that he was looking for a valuable dog which had been stolen. He said that a South Brooklyn man named O'Connell had it. "But my name is O'Connell," said the gardener. Price apologized for his error and said that he would be glad to have O'Connell co-operate with him in a further search for the dog. All expenses would be paid, O'Connell consented and during the hunt for the canine Price hinted that he did extensive trade in dogs. He was called to Westport to testify in a case, and at Utica posted a letter to O'Connell, saying that he had recovered the dog and taken it home. He was greatly obliged to O'Connell for his trouble. Early in January

MRS. HOPKINS' BARN WAS BURNED. She claimed as great a sensation as was Leavitt's barn and set the whole State of Massachusetts agog. Price then employed a young man to investigate himself into O'Connell's confidence and he was with him night and day. A few days later the young man brought O'Connell to a liquor store on Seventh avenue, where Price was. "Mr. Patterson," said that he owed the store and pretended to be drunk. He talked dog and said that he knew where the dog was. Price said that he would pay him well enough to burn a barn. At last O'Connell blurted out the words, "I'll undertake the job for a consideration." "But you have had no experience," objected Price.

"Oh, yes, I have," and O'Connell soon satisfied Mr. Patterson that what he didn't know about arson he did not worth knowing. A short time later O'Connell was brought to the place where Price had hired. A door leading to an adjoining apartment had been removed, drawn up in its place and a wardrobe stood in the place of the door. In the little room Mr. Leavitt and a shorthand writer were posted while Price conversed with O'Connell and the young man already mentioned. Gradually the "laborer" betrayed his secret.

He did not stop until he had confessed to both the Great Barrington fires. On Monday an officer from Great Barrington arrived with a warrant for O'Connell's arrest on a charge of shooting the officer on August 31. It was agreed that Price and O'Connell should burn a barn back of Fort Lee last night. They examined the place on Monday and had all their plans laid. O'Connell, then, was in the room last night at dark. The stenographer and Mr. Leavitt were behind the curtain.

"Now we had better go," said Price, at 9 o'clock. They went out, and Price told O'Connell to go to the rear of the barn and wait for the first street, while he, the detective, went for the second street. At the place indicated Detective Dunlap was waiting and arrested O'Connell. Under each arm the prisoner had a wad of straw, oakum and fuse to fire the Fort Lee barn. At the Thirtieth street station he described himself as James O'Connell, 30 years old, laborer, of No. 47 Carroll street, Brooklyn. While O'Connell was talking with Captain Williams, Price came in.

"You have a friend of mine here," said the detective.

"Hello, Patterson," shouted O'Connell. "I want me to go to Massachusetts. I won't go without a regulation."

"How much is the bail?" asked Price.

"Five hundred dollars."

"You had better go quietly, Mike," said the detective. "I'll be with you and bail you out."

"All right, then," rejoined the prisoner. "Never mind the regulation. He was looked up and will start for Great Barrington at 8 o'clock this morning."

## A PRISON REVOLT.

### Desperate Attempt of "Sheeny Mike" to Escape from the Jacksonville Jail.

TROTT, N. Y., February 17.—Yesterday District Attorney Rhodes received information from Florida that the notorious Michael Kurtz, alias "Sheeny Mike," had attempted to break jail at Jacksonville, using a liberal supply of money, furnished him by his wife, with judgment among his fellow prisoners. He incited them to a revolt, which would probably have proved successful but for the action of Detective Gallagher of the Pinkerton force. The officers had reason to believe that tools with which to effect escape had been smuggled into the jail, and a visit was paid to the institution to search Kurtz. The latter suspected the intention of the officers and mounting a chair, he called the other prisoners to his aid and defied the officers. The prisoners replied with electricity and masters began to look serious, when Gallagher, drawing a revolver, dashed into the crowd of prisoners and collared Kurtz. Other officers followed Gallagher and the prisoners were dispersed. Kurtz was then searched and about \$100 was found in his pockets. He has been put under lock and key, in front of a guard constantly on watch. The other ringleaders were manacled and put in cells.

Pittsburg's Elevated Road.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 17.—At the State Department yesterday an application was made for a charter to the Pittsburg Elevated Railroad Company, with a capital of \$50,000. The corporation has been referred to the Attorney-General to decide whether the State has the power to incorporate an elevated railroad.

Arrived at Last.

Michael Keady, alias Mugging, against whom a warrant charging cruelty to animals, and issued August 3, 1885, was arrested yesterday in the Third Precinct, as he was known to be a vicious character, it is thought that the result of a recent fight with a dog was the cause of his arrest.

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## Barney

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and Pongees!  
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THAT EVER!  
EKE LOW COST,

here!  
r colors, at 75c.

ortment of new spring  
and \$1.50.

of all the new shades  
and popular fabric for

\$1.00 and \$1.25.  
\$1.50.

prisingly Low Prices,  
k Velvets and Black

New Dress Goods,  
wing every day.

Always Lowest Prices.

ago. Opposite him sat a couple  
one young lady, who not only  
him out of countenance, but  
the topic of their conversation.  
Flattered at first by their  
attention, the actor good-humoredly  
submitted to it, but in the long  
run began to grow tired of this  
thing," and determined to  
stop to it. When in the turn  
reaching Louisiana, he unpru-  
dently crossed on the back of his  
After the train emerged from the  
morning and returned to the city  
had happened, while the in-  
starred at each other and then be-  
came of mutual recriminations on  
muty of their conduct in taking  
trips with the hero of the foot-  
light. The actor, however, was not  
dispute lasted until the train  
launched. Before leaving the  
the actor bowed to the ladies, and  
said: "Ladies, the great-  
est bestowed on me during the  
makes me naturally a grateful  
which of you gave me in the tun-  
nel a proof of your affection." He  
left for a reply, but left the ladies  
reflection.

The Sha's Private Life.

actor to the London Globe.

he leads a very simple life. He  
is riser, and generally an hour or  
surprise emerges from the inn-  
ments, has a walk in the garden, and  
elives some minutes in audience  
with the actors of the theatre.  
He then partakes of his mid-  
day meal, and generally  
he only. He takes no exercise  
is, although he has the permission  
medical advisers to drink it. After  
his meal he retires for a short  
to the inner apartments. Very  
tired, too, he has this meal in  
his own apartments. He com-  
tain for three or four hours in  
noon and evening. Very often  
out shooting, and then leaves early  
morning and returns in the eve-  
ning. He is a very active man,  
thoroughly tired all his men and  
in his leisure hours he likes to  
to favorite Persian poets and his  
also occasionally writes poetry.  
The gentleman is a very good  
of Hartz. The unbiased critic can  
say that the shah's poetry is above  
all in style. His verse is very  
in Europe, where he saw much of  
ays of kings and emperors, he has  
in Persia, said W. V. Brown, who  
else, has not yet attended any  
dinner, and does not, as a rule, re-  
sults. His visit to the city and  
good qualities many; altogether  
say that he is one of the most gen-  
erous in his dominions. The shah  
Persia has had for over a century.  
he has not done as much for the  
it was his hope to do it. He has  
by his own fault, as I may show in  
letters.

A Farm Bought by Begging.

Washington National Republic.

all boys were seen to approach a well-  
middle-aged gentleman on Penn-  
sion avenue, near Tenth street, with  
an appeal of hunger and of distress.  
The gentleman's sympathy was  
ed, and he took the boy into the Al-  
lunch hall, on D street, where he  
fully provided for the boy's appe-  
and also made purchases for him to  
home. The gentleman left the boy  
place, feeling satisfied that he had  
charity. While the boy was drink-  
ing coffee, he was observed by a young  
lady who asked: "Does not your father  
big farm in Maryland?"

Yes, sir, I don't know how big it is,  
right large."

know that boy," said the young  
"he is the best professional beggar  
I have ever seen. He and his father are regular  
artists. I remember the boy a long  
back, and often have seen him com-  
tain saloon. His father is a first-  
blacksmith, but won't work. He  
off his boy's beggary. In fact, the  
was paid for largely by this boy's  
right large."

No. Know About Bonnets.

the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

ly dear," said Mrs. Squidrig, "it  
a new bonnet."

"But you say so," said Squidrig, "but  
the one you have got yet?"

"A good enough of tacked, but I want  
bonnet. They are coming in like  
floods, that's certainly a mistake."

"By it is a mistake!"

"I know the fashion in bonnets!"

"I know that ladies object to  
their bonnets felt. They're fashion-  
able."

Mr. Squidrig laughed a diplomatic  
laugh and got the money for her  
bonnet.

are relieved that the holden  
over, there is no further-gas-  
cars' heads.

## BELLEVILLE

Jumped from a Tree!—The Safe Burglary  
Sensation.—Notes.

Mr. Peter Bruecher, ex-City Marshal of  
Lebanon, committed suicide yesterday morn-  
ing by jumping from the crests of the Ohio and  
Mississippi railroads into Silver Creek. The  
body was recovered late in the afternoon and  
Coroner Woods, who had been summoned,  
held an inquest. Bruecher's act is attributed  
to despondency. He formerly resided  
in this city, and only a few days ago he  
was visiting friends, and was depu-  
tized by the sheriff to serve papers for the  
Court. He was about 55 years of age and  
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yesterday's Post-Dispatch, will be sprung in  
a day or two, it is said.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Arrested on a Serious Charge—Other Items  
of Interest.

Mrs. Mary Jones, arrested on a warrant before  
Squire Dragon last evening for the arrest of  
Albert Woods on a charge of assaulting her  
adopted daughter Addie on the 1st day of the  
present month. All the parties are colored  
and live on the island. Woods was arrested  
this morning by Officer Canty, and will have a  
preliminary hearing this evening. He states  
that the charge was brought against him  
through a misunderstanding. He was arrested  
Jones and Mrs. Mack had a quarrel some time  
ago and were both fined.

Turnkey Griffin is on the sick list and Officer  
Canty has acted as custodian of the prisoners.  
Mr. Canty, who lives in Southeast Missouri,  
is in the early stages of the disease. He has  
been in the hospital for some time.

The City Council met this morning, quor-  
um being present. The agenda was read and  
readily without transacting any business.  
The City Council will meet again for Spring  
session, to be in attendance at the State Grand  
Army encampment in the city.

Mr. Emil Eggenman, agent of the Humane so-  
ciety, has been visiting the stockmen at the  
National yards for not watering their  
stock, and has been showing more humanity  
to their stock in this show.

Mr. S. P. Jones, of the A. F. and A. M.,  
will hold a meeting to-morrow evening. The  
degrees of Palm and Shell will be conferred.

NORTH ST. LOUIS.

Commercial Council, L. H. will invest  
Hyde Park Council the first Thursday in  
March.

A large force was put to work to-day re-  
pairing the damage on the Bates School caused  
by the fire. The work is progressing rapidly.

Officer Shoemaker arrested Ben. Helm at 5  
o'clock this morning. Helm is charged with  
stealing a coat and hat from a store on  
18th Street. He was arrested on the 14th.

Officer Rosenbaum arrested a man on the 14th.  
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## Real Estate Transfers.

Lina Decker to Henry Decker et al. City  
block 789; quitclaim deed. \$100.

P. M. Mueller to H. W. Mueller. City  
block 789; quitclaim deed. \$100.

John P. P. to John P. P. City block 789;  
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## Alleged Hotel Boat Arrested.

The attorney of the new hotel law is a  
ready collection agency was again invoked  
this morning by Capt. J. W. Brown, who caused the arrest of A.  
Baker well on charge of defrauding him of  
\$300 by means of a false representation. The  
hotel process had not been returned, and the  
case is to be tried in the Court.

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# St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.  
JOS. P. FULTON, President.

(Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class mail matter.)

TERMS OF THE DAILY.	
One year, postage paid.....	\$8.00
Three months.....	2.50
One month.....	.85
One month (delivered by carrier).....	.85
By the week (delivered by carrier).....	.15
Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.	

THE WEEKLY.	
One year, postage paid.....	\$1.00
Six months, postage paid.....	.60
All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed	

POST-DISPATCH,  
515 and 517 Market street.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.  
Editorial Office.....501  
Business Office.....525

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1886.

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE (Market, between Broadway and Sixth).—Roberts and Crane.  
OLYMPIA (Broadway, near Walnut)—A Night Out. Pops (Ninth and Olive)—Jannushek.  
FACILE (Sixth and Walnut)—Escaped from Sing Sing.  
STANDARD (Seventh and Walnut)—Pett Ross.  
CARNIO (Fourth, near Water—Four Bachelors.  
FACILE (Sixth, near Franklin Avenue)—I'm No. 10 to 10 P. M.  
P. M. SCHOOL (Armory building, Seventeenth and Pine)—Open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.  
MATTHEW TO-MORROW.  
CARNIO-Port Emblems.

MR. GARLAND should at least resign his stool.

In St. Louis the dead men vote. Open the ballot-boxes.

The frauds are proven; the next question is to ascertain their extent.

FRAUDULENT voting is a felony. In this issue we give the story of several felonies.

The capacity of the Penitentiary is of interest to a large number of statesmen in St. Louis.

UNDER the Supreme Court decision and the practice in St. Louis elections the right of the citizen to vote is not abridged by death or other disability.

SILENCE is no answer to the terrible indictment of fraudulent and felonious voting contained in the story of the election told in our columns to-day.

WHAT has become of that Citizens' Committee which made so brave a fight against municipal corruption? There is work for it to do in connection with the last city election.

The Ohio Senate has passed a non-partisan election bill, devised for the special benefit of Cincinnati. The large Western cities are needing particular legislative attention of this sort, and St. Louis seems to be no exception to the rule.

MRS. CHARLOTTE SMITH and other representatives of the Women's Industrial League propose to boycott the President for treating them with alleged incivility when they tried to interview him a few days ago. The uniform courtesy with which the President has received and heard delegations of every description since he went into office makes it improbable that he intentionally affronted a bevy of charming and intellectual ladies.

It is incredible that such a thing has been done by a President who has politely received representations of office-seekers, Oklahoma boomers, negroes, Indians, squalling babies, cattle kings, unchained cranks and other types of miscellaneous humanity. It remains to be seen what kind of a boycott Mrs. SMITH and her friends will try to devise for use on the offending President.

In the quo warranto case Mayor Francis' counsel asks the court to ignore all the allegations in regard to the counting of illegal and forged ballots, on the ground that such allegations are immaterial and irrelevant to the proper adjudication of the issue. This is simply falling back on the ground that a quo warranto proceeding does not reach beyond the certificate of election or the face of the returns, and that no matter how grossly the voting may have been falsified and vitiated by illegality there is no remedy for the wrong and the people must submit to any fraud that has been practiced upon them. It would be far better for Mayor Francis and the Democratic party if they would take the bull by the horns and show that they are not afraid to meet these allegations on their merits, and let them stand or fall according to the evidence.

The anti-Chinese agitation takes on a new phase when the Chinese Minister at Washington lodges with the President claims for damages for the murder of Chinese in the Northwest. There is a treaty in existence between the United States and China, designed to protect Americans in China and Chinese in this country. If Americans living in China were killed by a mob, reparation would be at once demanded and granted. As Chinese have been killed in this country by mobs it is not easy to see how the Government can refuse indemnity except by violating treaty stipulations, expressed or implied. The Cabinet at a recent meeting considered the propriety of taking for Congressional legislation to indemnify the Chinese for losses sustained by them in the recent outbreak in the Northwest. Attention was also called to the repeated threats of anti-Chinese outbreaks in California. If the good will of the Chinese Government is worth maintaining, it is necessary to protect the lives and property of the Chinese who live in the United States.

When it is demonstrated that five such well-known and prominent citizens as THOMAS E. TUTT, Secretary MCGRATH, WESTERN BASCOMME, A. T. MYERS, and THOMAS BUCK are recorded by name, residence number and registration number as having voted at the last municipal election, when one of them was in New York, another in Mobile, and not one of them was in St. Louis on that day, it is easy to believe the statement that there is a list of several hundred other citizens who are ready to swear that they did not vote, although they are recorded as having voted that day.

When such men as those named find that they were personated and their votes cast for them by persons unknown, without challenge, at their own preselected voting places, but a step from the residences in which they have lived so long, the presumption is that the arrangements for all kinds of fraudulent voting and for every practicable variety of election fraud must have been very complete, and must have been worked to their utmost capacity.

Nothing more is needed to justify the demand for a judicial investigation of the contents of those sealed ballot-boxes. In the face of what is known the remarkable struggle to prevent such an investigation is an admission of what is charged. The difficulty of proving half the frauds that were committed, and the probability that frauds proved against one side will be largely offset by frauds proved against the other, render it improbable that a judicial investigation of the ballot-boxes can wipe out Mayor FRANCIS' majority, and about the only result of such an investigation will probably be the bringing of some of the frauds to light and some of their perpetrators to justice. Who will dare to cover up such crimes against the majesty of the law and the sovereignty of the people? Who will dare protect such criminals? Men holding high and sacred public trusts, and commissioned, presumably by the choice of their fellow-citizens, to enforce the laws? Let this scandal take any shape but that.

The question which ticket was elected is dwarfed to comparative insignificance by the graver question whether municipal elections in St. Louis have become and are to remain mere mockeries of the people's will and travesties of popular election. It must come to that, if there is no tribunal with power to rectify the returns, to purge the lists of illegal or forged ballots, and to drag the scoundrels who resort to such things and the perfidious officials who connive or wink at them to the bar of justice and make them feel the smart of the exposure and the penalty.

In obedience to the Constitution, the Legislature undertook to put in the hands of our Circuit Court a whip to hold these wretches in order. And when a Democratic Judge held that the intent of the statutes was too obvious, and the adjudication provided for too important to be defeated by far-fetched quibbles, every good citizen rejoiced that such means had been provided for settling all disputes as to the true vote, for exposing the tools and methods of election fraud and for discouraging all future attempts in that direction.

But when the Supreme Court held that the Legislature had, by a mere oversight in a matter of definition, unwittingly undone in one place what it had done in another, and this queer decision excluding St. Louis municipal elections alone from the safeguards vouchsafed by law to all other elections in this State had been invoked and procured by the very men who should have been the first to court and promote an investigation, the cry of fraud acquired a gravity and an air of truth which it had not before.

There is but one thing now that can set the contest right before the public and satisfy the public mind on the subject, and that is an agreement that the boxes and all the returns connected with the election shall be examined in connection with the quo warranto proceedings, and that all persons connected with the official conduct of the election shall be put on the witness stand to tell all they know about it, hurt whom it may.

Thus the gorge got in by stuffing and it had to go.

Some blooming liar will soon have a chance at the alleged first robin.

Sweeping privileges are passing from the teachers to the railroads.

The House Colored Committee has concluded to "pass" on the silver question.

SAJ JONES should state whether he is willing to pay for the man who violates the copyright law.

Second battle of Manassas is now six laps ahead of the Norfolk Navy Yard as a Congressional session.

The daily extermination of the Democratic party continues to be recorded by Republican papers with faithful punctuality.

Minneapolis Tribune calls St. Paul's tele place "the snow show." This is too much like the "snow show" to be tolerated.

SAJ JONES is thought to have made the Cincinnati Court-House safe from future mobs of incendiaries for at least six months.

The tea palace at St. Paul has been stormed several times, and its photograph would now pass as that of an eminent statesman.

No man should be admitted to the penitentiary of the prohibition temple till he can turn up his nose at Roman punch served, after a new style, in cones constructed of orange rind.

The Sororal Club of New York proposes a scheme for compelling husbands to pay their

wives regular wages. The Sororal ladies have but a rude and elementary knowledge of husbandry.

Some California Republicans want to run LEWIS STANFORD for President, but a small turnout that his big "hair" has a tiny bang-hole, is spite of the big university which he proposes to build.

OPEN THE BOXES.

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When such men as those named find that they were personated and their votes cast for them by persons unknown, without challenge, at their own preselected voting places, but a step from the residences in which they have lived so long, the presumption is that the arrangements for all kinds of fraudulent voting and for every practicable variety of election fraud must have been very complete, and must have been worked to their utmost capacity.

Nothing more is needed to justify the demand for a judicial investigation of the contents of those sealed ballot-boxes. In the face of what is known the remarkable struggle to prevent such an investigation is an admission of what is charged. The difficulty of proving half the frauds that were committed, and the probability that frauds proved against one side will be largely offset by frauds proved against the other, render it improbable that a judicial investigation of the ballot-boxes can wipe out Mayor FRANCIS' majority, and about the only result of such an investigation will probably be the bringing of some of the frauds to light and some of their perpetrators to justice. Who will dare to cover up such crimes against the majesty of the law and the sovereignty of the people? Who will dare protect such criminals? Men holding high and sacred public trusts, and commissioned, presumably by the choice of their fellow-citizens, to enforce the laws? Let this scandal take any shape but that.

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